The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenue,

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; \$5 cents pe month.

By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month 40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; By mall, Tri-Weekly Journal (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) three months, 40c;

six months, The; one year, \$1.50. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 5) cents per year.

Telephones: Business Office, 250; Editorial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 22, Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices \$5-56 Boyce building, Chicago, and 21-32 Tribune

building, New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City. Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-For Objahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair, southerly winds For Missouri: Threatening weather; warmer

For Nebraska: Threatening weather, with possible showers in western portion; variable wind

For Kansas: Threatening weather; variable winds. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WAR.

The signing of the preliminary agreement between the United States and Spain has brought hostilities to an end, and although some details are left to those who will frame a permanent treaty the general aspects and the substantial fruits of the war may be intelligently estimated at this

In ultimate history the war will be conspicuous chiefly because it was prompted by the humanitarian intervention of a great and powerful nation on behalf of a weak and oppressed people, and because it resulted in the complete and final banishment of Spanish sovereignty from the Western hemisphere, and in the extension of United States territory for the first time beyond the previous limit of contigu-

The immediate effects of the war are varied and potential. Our encounter with Spain, although we were opposed to an inferior foe, has served to correct many erroneous and belittling impressions held abroad as to the resources of the United States, as to the organization and the fighting quality of the army, as to the strength and efficiency of the navy, and as to the general disposition of the nation to engage in war under justifiable

The nation has risen in the estimatio of all foreign powers, especially among those who have held that large naval and military establishments are absolutely necessary to avoid reverses in case of conflict, even with a military enemy, especially at the opening of hostilities. The United States is a greater nation than before the war. It is not only greater abroad, but it is greater at home. The atmosphere has been cleared. Our strength has been newly measured, not by an actual employment of anything like the military and naval resources of the country, but by examples of hasty preparation, splendid organization and magnificent fighting.

The period of actual campaigning was remarkably short, beginning with the destruction of Spain's Asiatic fleet May 1, and the fall of Santiago July 14, for with the surrender of that city Spain was forced to sue for peace.

Aside from the general character and the great results of the war, there will be immortality for some of the deeds and events of the brief but brilliant struggle. Nothing in the future history of naval warfare can dim the luster of Dewey's victory at Manila, of Hobson's exploit at Santiago, or of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The charges upon El Caney and San Juan bill, during the land battle of Santiago will be illuminated in history and will go down undimmed in military remin-

But peace is vastly better than war, and while war is sometimes necessary, the nation is to be congratulated upon the successful prosecution and the early termination of the Spanish-American conflict, whose achievements, so far as American arms are concerned, are befitting the noble spirit that inspired them.

The Honorable J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has founded and is editing The Conservative, a weekly newspaper published at Nebraska City "in the interest of the conservation of all that is deemed desirable in the social, industrial and political life of the United States." He has undertaken a great work and the remainder of the days of his life will be very busy. Although only five numbers of the paper have been issued, the work is far enough along to spring a new theory on Kansas, which is quite the customary thing to do. Most any kind of a theory can be proved by Kansas. The state is so large and the population so varied that one hesitates to deny any kind of a charge that is local in its particulars, but when the matter is general, there is opportunity

for an exchange of ideas, at least. Mr. Morton starts off boldly with the claim that "Kansas conclusively demon strates that there is such a thing as communal heredity," and ends dramatically with this great question: "Can Kansas ever emancipate herself from the power of her hereditary tendencies?" He seems to think that if there had been no Jim Lane there would have been no Mary Lease; if there had been no early stary ing, shricking and bleeding, there would have been no prohibition, free coinageism. Spiritualism and Populism, all of which is nonsense pure and simple. This sort of reasoning is done in all seriousness and its very seriousness is what makes it

If "communal heredity" be, or ought to be what Mr. Morton assumes that it is, then Kansas is one of the last places where it will ever abound, Strange things have been done within her borders, but they can be accounted for on other grounds than heredity. Of the sins and tems charged to her account by the distinguished editor, in only one has she been an instigator, and that was Populism. but now there are more Populists in New York than there are in Kansas, She has changed her politics not oftener than has Massachusetts or Iowa or Nebraska, In free colnageism, Nebraska excels her. In prohibitionism, she followed Maine and Iowa. These things would have happened just the same, had there been no early

so exceedingly ridiculous.

hibition which has come to stay, she will emancipate herself, and there is no cause for the ex-secretary to worry about the matter.

There was a time when Kansas enjoyed

the free advertising that was given her throughout the land, but now she is be coming very weary of it. She has grown tired of being used for illustrative and humorous purposes. Any man who makes an ass of himself in that state is good for a column in a metropolitan journal Not long since the governor found it necessary to cool some railroad lunch counter coffee by pouring it into the saucer, and the event received, quite as much space outside the state as did some of the lesser battles of the late war. It is not an easy matter to overcome ridicule, whether i be humorous or serious, and if it is all the same to the outside world, including Mr. Morton, of Nebraska, Kansas asks that she be given a rest. Just now she is very busy raising crops, paying debts and defeating Populism, and desires to be left severely alone by the critics and funmakers. She likes advertising, but is satiated with a certain sort.

LEFT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

No one has ever doubted that the com mittee intrusted with the naming of the big hall that is to hold the great assemblages of Kansas City endeavored to please the public in general and the subscribers in particular when they gave to the build ing the name of Agricultural hall. The fact that the committee has asked for an expression from the subscribers with view to ascertaining whether or not it is advisable to reconsider the name is conclusive of the good intentions of the men composing the committee. It has been made quite plain that the name chosen is unsatisfactory to the people, including the stockholders, and should be discarded; but the committee prefers to leave it to the subscribers what the substitute shall be and the subscribers-including those who have expressed themselves in the newspapers-should generally respond to the in-

It will be impossible to find a name that will please everybody, of course, but it is possible to select one to which no sound objections can be made. The discussion already published in the newspapers hav thrown a good deal of light on the subject, and it is quite possible that they have called the attention of the committee to several important points that had es caped their notice.

If a descriptive name is to be given i should be an appropriate one, and one sufficiently comprehensive to suggest more than one use to which the building is to be put, or, failing in this, it ought to apply to the leading purpose in its erection, that of furnishing a place for conventions. I would be very difficult to give the building a personal designation that would be satisfactory to the people, for there are many distinguished names in the citizen calendar of Kansas City among which it would be invidious to discriminate. Above all, fancy

and coined names ought to be avoided. The exceptions taken to Agricultural hall may be in a certain sense disappointing to to smell a mouse. the committee, but, on the other hand, this interest shows the public pride attaching to the enterprise, and this must be a source of gratification to those who are most directly concerned in the project. With few exceptions the comments thus far have been good natured and dignified, as they should be in discussing a matter in which all are interested that the best thing be done and in which there is no intelligent reason why any other result should be

almed at. INCREASE IN THE STANDING ARMY. Some of our Democratic contemporaries already have commenced to worry over a difficulty with which they think the president will soon be confronted. The law providing for an increase of the regular army to 60,000 men and the law providing for the enlistment of a volunteer army are alike in stipulating that with the coming of peace the one must be disbanded entirely while the other goes back to its original total of 27,000 men. In the case of the regular army the law is very positive. It recites that as soon as a war is ended the president must at once dishand all troops in excess of the number fixed as the peace maximum, concluding with the following stipulation: "And nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing a permanent increase of the commissioned or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law

in force prior to the passage of this act." The law governing the enlistment of a volunteer army is just as positive in intent, though the phraseology of the act would seem to give the president a little more latitude. It provides, first, that the volunteers may be called into service "only during the existence of war or when war is imminent," and the length of their services is then fixed in the following stipulation: "All enlistments in the volunteer army shall be for two years, unless sooner terminated, and all officers and men composing said army shall be discharged from the service when the purposes for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of

hostilities." The difficulty which these Democratic papers have conjured up for the president is found in the belief that as soon as neace treaty is signed with Spain the presbient will be compelled to discharge all of the volunteers and all but 27,000 of the regulars, leaving the war department with out sufficient troops to garrison the captured islands. Our Democratic friends should quiet their fears. President Mc-Kinley is sure to keep troops enough in service to garrison the captured islands and maintain good order. Congress never intended that the troops should be disbanded until the necessity for keeping them in service had passed away, and the president is amply authorized to exercise his own judgment until congress can meet and provide for a sufficient army in a regular way. The act of enlisting the volunteers is of itself sufficient to give him discretion in the premises. He is authorized to keep this army in service until the purposes for which they were called have been accomplished, or so long as war seem: imminent, and this has no more reference to a war with Spain that a war with Aguinaldo or with the Cubans or Porto

Ricans. But the knowledge that President Me Kinley will do the correct thing in an emergency does not alter the fact that congress and provided for a reduction in the present army that will leave it much too small. For a time at least bodies of troops will be required in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. We have set about establishing an orderly government in these islands, and, while the use of force may not be necessary, it is imperative struggles. From all of them, except pro- that it should be at hand and ready for

any emergency. It scarcely need be argued that 27,000 soldiers are not enough. Some of the military authorities are talking about an army of 100,000 men, but it is likely that congress will scale this number down, for there is a widespread sentiment against any greater increase in our standing army than urgent necessities would seem to require

But suppose congress should decide that, for the time being at least, we needed a standing army of 100,000 men, even then our military establishment would be ridiculously small when compared to that of other countries in the world. The peace footing of the German army is 555,000 menthat of France is 558,000 men; of Italy, 241.-600 man; of Austria 229,000 men; of Russia 741,000 men; of England, 219,000 men; of Turkey 224,000 men and of Spain 253,000 men. Of course the necessities in these countries are far greater than those of the United States even under our new experiments with colonial possessions, but the figures enable us to look upon a reasonable increase in our own standing army with a fair degree of complacency.

"Patriotic citizens," remarks Carl Schurz, 'should oppose the annexation of any of the Spanish colonies." For a number of years the country has got along nicely by ignoring the counsels of Schurz, and there is nothing in his present advice to indicate that it should depart from this wholesome practice.

There is an impression in some quarters that the man who dishes out Uncle Sam's commissaries in Cuba could run right away from all competitors in a race for president of the island.

Mr. Hay has made an excellent ambassador and he would probably make as satisfactory secretary of state. His appointment as Judge Day's successor would be approved by the country.

The Washington Post is editorially considering "conscience in politics." When it gets through the Post will be in excellent condition for handling the "snakes in Ireland." Judge Day was not a big man when he

entered the cabinet, but the president will have to exercise some care in selecting a successor who will not rattle around in his seat. The distigured condition of Mr. Bailey

and Mr. Bland is attributable to the fact that they didn't know the expansion buzzsaw was in such rapid motion. The Madrid government might be able to soothe the Spanish people by pointing

out that the man who touched off the

Maine is not to be given up. Peace is the normal condition of the American people, and while they have no regrets for the war waged for humanity they are glad it is over.

Colonel Bryan was unable to smell powder, but if he will notice what William Joel Stone is up to he ought to be able

Thomas B. Reed is an anti-expansionist, but he is not expecting to work at the

KANSAS TOPICS.

Perhaps Mr. Walking, of Shawnee county, has forgotten that only the rich may

And then there is Mr. John Goodrum, of Wellington. How can he extenuate himself

Mrs. Annie Diggs has a great deal to say about "the liberties handed down from our forefathers" for a woman who was born in

Governor Leedy said in his Valley Falls speech that if he was defeated he would become again a plain, ordinary Kansan. We are afraid the governor overestimates himself. No plain, ordinary Kansan ever quit farming because he could not make a living for his family.

With the Santa Fe bridge gang near Solomon City is a young man who will graduate from the Kansas state university at the end of the coming school year. has paid his own way through college

Commenting on the nomination of Dick Ward for state senator the Belleville Tele-scope says: "He will not entertain the senate with Bryanic sophemoric efforts at Websterian eloquence." Let us thank heaven for that.

Governor Riddle comes back from a The health resort is noted for its wonderful revivifying effects upon the liver. Re cently a man who had been there many tors had to take out his liver and kill if

Just before Lieutenant Herzer, an office n the Twenty-first Kansas, died he was isked by those about his bedside if he felt that his soul was safe, and he responded: Yes, I am grasping the hands of God."

Bent Murdock declares that a slipshod, domicky man is bad, but that a muxed-up slomicky woman is worse and will drive her husband to hard drink. As Bent's wife s one of the neatest and most sprunicky little bodies in Southern Kansas this ex planation does not explain.

The Democratic county convention in Reno county was composed of twelve delegates, all of whom came from the town of Hutchinson, and this leads the News to remark: "By the fusion policy the Demo cratic party in Reno county, outside of the city, has disappeared."

The Lexington News and Notes asks its readers to either condemn its course or manifest some tokens of approval, saying 'For it is written, 'Some shall stand or Mount Ebal to curse, and some on Mount Gerizim to bless.' Pick your hill and cut loose."

Norka News: "The News is a Populis paper, but it is not going to say much about politics this fall. One reason is that it is an off year, and the other is that we are not very badly stuck on the presen state officers."

"O lucky moon!" is the comment of Western Kansas paper on the rumor that Miss Luna is to be full twice this month. That Wichita paper is quite right in de

claring that hundreds of thousands of peo ple have indorsed its criticisms of the war In fact, we cannot, off-hand, think of a single criticism that was not indorsed by the whole Spanish population.

"It is too bad that peace shut off Genera Miles just as he was getting in position for a fight," said a retired army officer to Topics yesterday. "Miles went to Porto with a lieutenant general's sash, and he would have gained it, too."

Captain Joe Waters is one of the Repul licans who left his party and joined in the free silver crusade in the campaign of 1896. Yesterday he said to Topics: "The silver issue is dead beyond resurrection. In half-hearted way conventions continue to declare for it, but that is more in the nature of an easy coming down from an the island of the sovereignty of Spain uncomfortable perch than of a desire to fight the battle over again. So deep has it | United States must take that responsibility

plunged into the waters that no de profundis can ever call it hence. I believe the next presidential election will be fought out on the questions arising out of the war. I The Democrats and am for expansion. Populists have lost their golden opportunity in not standing bravely forth for greater and grander America, Poor, poor Democracy! She doesn't know enough to help She goes into the orchard where ripe and luscious pippins are hanging on every branch. She passes by the inviting fruit. If there is a worm eaten crabapple anywhere in sight she plucks it and goe her starving way!"

Governor Leedy may now take his bearings and discourse statistically upon the dilly-dally war policy pursued by President McKinley. Spain declared war on April 21, and the peace protocol was signed on August 12, and just 114 days elapsed be tween the two events. The governor should be sure to lay great stress on these dates, for figures speak louder than words, and everybody must instantly recegnize that 114 days is a most profligate waste of time. And then he should refe to the official report from Washington which informs us that but seven days were actually consumed in fighting, and it will become obvious that the president dilly-dallied for the remaining 107. There is no historical record of a more crimina use of the dilly-dally, and the governor should continue to hold McKinley up to the contempt he has so richly earned. But the governor should not stop with

these figures by any means. He should go on and display the length of time that might have been consumed in the Spanish war if he had not penetrated and exposed the wicked purposes of the president. "I stand here to tell you, gentlemen of the convention, that McKinley is pursuing a dilly-dally policy with the purpose of continuing the war until after the election in the hope that he may be returned to power on the strength of his war record," was the warning Governor Leedy sent thundering across the continent, and when the president learned that his schemes had been exposed by the war governor of Kansas he sank back in his velvet cushions and murmured: "It's no use, boys; Leedy is onto to me; we must fight or give up the gun." By all means the governor should work into his statistical tables the two years and four months the president would have continued to dilly-dally if he had not been called to account

But in presenting his war statistics we advise the Kansas governor not to go back into history for parallels to prove his dillydally case-at least no further than the Populist war of 1891, when the enemy was licked and routed in less than seven days, History shows no war that was begun and ended in so short a time, with possibly the exception of that of 1866 between Austria and Prussia, known as the "Seven Weeks" War." The present century has seen a number of little combats between the smaller nations that were over in sixty days, but nothing fit to be dignified by the name of war was ever fought out before in 114 days. The war between China and Japan lasted nearly a year. That of 1877 between Turkey and Russia consume about as much time. The great conflict between Germany and France lasted just a year. The Crimean war extended over two years. It took us the same length of time to conquer Mexico. It took Napoleon nearly a year to whip Spain about half as bad as we have done, and many of our Indian wars have lasted weeks where the recent Spanish war lasted days. nevertheless the dilly-dally policy of President McKinley is too apparent to be extenuated by comparative history, and Governor Leedy should stand undaunted by his convention speech.

Two Great Economic Changes.

From the Philadelphia Press. For the present, the political changes which the acceptance by Spain of the president's terms of peace foreshadow en-

gress the attention of men. the political alterations worked by the future treaty of peace are trivial by the side of the economic changes. Since the treaty of Washington severed the relations between the united colonies and the British king and deprived th unrestricted trade with the British West Indies, the United States has never enjoyed the natural market with the islands of the two Antilles. It nearly regained is in the treaty Secretary Blaine perotiates Canada annulled. For a season this cour try enjoyed this ancient and natural right under the Cuban reciprocity treaty with

Spain, and our exports to Cuba doubled. But with Cuba independent, under American guardianship, and Porto Rico ccded, our trade with these islands free and the trade of every West Indian island will be ruined. Not one can grow tobacco, make sugar or provide tropical products for our markets in competition with these islands. Either the rest of the West Indies must follow suit and seek like reciprocal relations with this country, or they must see their plantations ruined.

But this great economic change is but half the advantage won by the United States. Our continental area produces all but tropical products, Cuba, Porto Rice and one must add Luzon, furnish every tropical product known. In a couple years Cuba and Porto Rico will be making half of the 2.400,000 tons of sugar this country imports. In five years they will be making it all. German bounty sugar will have a rival which will drive it out of a market to which it now supplies 800,000 tons a year. Coffee will follow sugar, particularly in Porto Rico. Given these ical islands, and the United States can dictate terms to the trade of Europe or

of South America. These momentous economic changes out reigh and outlast all political advantages England and the United States will stand alone among civilized lands in owning their own source of tropical products. No Eu ropean country does, except little Holland. To all their other many advantages the two great English speaking nations are to add this monopoly of control over trop-ical trade and products, carried and grown under their own flag.

Must Take Charge

From the Indianapolis Journal. After making all possible allowance for the Cubans, their most steadfast champions must confess that they have not come up to the expectation which the promises of their friends held out during the past two years. Before congress tool action the people of this country were told that all that was necessary to the overthrow of Spanish power in thirty days was to furnish the insurgents with arms and supplies; they would do the When war was declared and every effort made to find the Cubans, that they might be supplied, they could not be found in large numbers or scarcely in any numers worth taking into account. were reported to be strongest in the province of Santiago, yet they could never have captured the city bearing that name or the garrisons in the province. Garcia had about 4,000 men scattered over the province. In the taking of the city the Cubans did very little. A correspondent of the New York Tribune who went to Santiago the friend of the insurgents confesses that they are ineffective as soldiers, unreliable as guides and worthless as workingmen. A vast majority of the American people

vish it were otherwise-that the Cuban army was large and effective, that the inurgents were ready to assist by their la Rico with the intention of coming back | bor, but as the Cubans have been found to be what they are it would be unwis to shut our eyes to the situation and proceed upon the theory that there is a civil government called the Republic of Cuba and a large body of intelligent and patriot ic men anxious to establish good govern ment in the island.

fact, now that the war is about to close, and some authority must take the place on There cannot possibly be a doubt that the

The best men who have belonged to the insurgents can be utilized in forming civil government, but the direction of af fairs must be in the hands of the United States, and must remain there for years, unless the insurgents make a better showing both as to numbers and character than they have since the war began.

The Governor of Kansus.

From the New York Sun. We address a respectful, and even a humble, remonstrance to the Hon, John W. leedy, governor of Kansas and chief of Populist philosophers. He is about to close the gates of knowledge on mankind. A Topeka dispatch gives the painful news that "after this he will decline to answer queries sent him by the Eastern press for his opinion on various subjects.

If this decision is not reversed, if Governor Leedy is irrevocably resolved to blockade the East and cut it off from its ease of intellectual supplies, a period of suffering is prepared for this unfortunate part of the country. If John W. Leedy seals himself up, the springs of informa tion will be dry. If John W. Leedy locks out the East from his thought laboratory, the East must cease to think. If John W. Leedy heards his opinions, no opinions can be had for love or money

It is as hard to imagine Leedy refusing to warn and instruct the plutocratic and purple East as to imagine the Atlantic ocean drained and laid out in golf links and croquet grounds fenced with clam shells. There is more language in Leedy than there is water in the Atlantic. From the moment, some eight years ago, when, words of an admiring biographer, he "found he couldn't make a living on farm and decided to go into politics," Leedy has been one of the 777 wonders of Kan-sas and almost the official illuminator of the East. The children of the plutocrats are frightened into troubled slumbers by his name. Phrenologists map his bumps for nothing. Museums wait for him.

Leedy wants to build an interstate railroad from the Nebraska line to Galveston. Leedy wants to dig a \$365,000,000 canal from Montana to Arkansas. Leedy wants state fire insurance and tornado insurance, and so do the Populist brethren following him wants the railroads to pay the freight. Leedy issues ultimatums to the war department. Leedy conducts the campaign. Leedy hurls defiance at a standing army and navy whose principal purpose is to watch him. Leedy dreams of oc topuses every night, Amazing, many-sided. many-tongued, indispensable Leedy!

In a moment of pique against the money ower Leedy threatens to deprive the East of the light of his opinions. The threat carried out. In the noble words of the Hon. Daniel Pratt, a states nan, man of science, poet and orator not unworthy to be named with the Kansas

Let Shakespeare stand behind the door Let Byron lay aside the pen and write no more, But don't shut off Leedy!

Twenty Years of Kansas

from the Chicago Inter Ocean. The Kansas state board of agriculture has issued a statistical report of the state's agricultural products during the last twenty years. It is an exhibit of which the whole country may well be proud, for one does not have to be very old to recall the fact that the geography of his school days set down a large part of Kansas as

"the great American desert." In value, not at some distant market, but in Kansas itself, the products mount up to \$2,481,061,751, an annual average of \$124,053,087. There are thirty items in the list if winter and spring wheat be counted separately and all live stock products be classed under one head. Eleven of them are grain. Corn is the greatest of these, with a total value of \$742,281,825. Yet corn does not much exceed in value the live stock products, which show an aggregate value of \$716.591,563. Next comes winter wheat with \$365,702,709. Spring wheat foots up only \$17,938,331. The total yield of wheat both kinds, was 608.816.971 bushels and of corn 2,835,234,635 bushels. Oats make almost

as large a showing as wheat, with 584,591,821 bushels. Rye shows only 55,169,483 bushels. The great increase is in live stock. Eviitly the Kansas farmers are comin gradually to appreciation of the fact that the more generally they turn corn into beef and pork the larger will be their profits. All through the Western country this broad proposition holds true. The farmers of even Minnesota ad the Dakotas are finding that it pays to diversify their products, and are giving their attention more to cattle and less to wheat. In Illinois Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri where all kinds of grain can be raised to advantage, it is still more important that the farm should be a veritable plant for turning corn and grass into meat prod-

Another Great Harvest.

From the Chicago News. The August report of the department of agriculture goes far toward removing the only visible cloud on the agricultural horizon. It shows a drop of only three points n the condition of the corn crop as compared with July 1 and it gives a condi ion slightly higher than that obtaining in August last year. This means that, with only six weeks at most lacking to the full making of the crop the condition is normal one and that barring untoward developments a yield of 1,800,000,000 bushels or slightly more may be expected.

This is smaller than the crop raised last year by 100,000,000 bushels and smaller than the crop of 1896 by 400,000,000 bushels, Still it is a big crop and, considering that the price is now about 5 cents a bushel higher than a year ago, it suggests that the yield will be fully as valuable to the farming community as last year's crop was. As to wheat, the report indicates a crop of about 615,000,000 bushels, or 16 per cent larger than last year's bountiful yield. The iverage price this year will undoubtedly be lower than last year's average, but 7 cents a bushel to the farmer on this crop will bring him as much money as 85 cents a bushel on last year's crop brought. The oats condition indicates a crop about as

large as last year, while the price is now Naturally the sensational drop in the price of wheat last June attracted much attention, as all spectacular things do But the prospect is that the crops of 1896 will bring the farmer about as muc noney as the crops of 1897 brought him They will not do so much for the general prosperity of the country, because Europ has very bountiful crops this year and exports will be smaller.

Correcting Persistent Errors. rom the New York Tribune. The Outlook, of London, is so intelli cent a paper and so friendly to the United States that it is a pity to see it deluded by the sophistries of "Little Americans" into thinking this nation has abandoned or is abandoning or means to abandon the Monroe doctrine. Speaking of our annexation of the Hawaiian islands and seizure of the Marianne and Caroline islands, it says: "The United States has (thanks for that "has"? thrown the Monroe doctrine to the limbo of things that have served their turn and grown obsolete, and has planted the stars and stripes oversea." And it adds that this has been done despite the efforts of those whom it curiously calls our "best" men to "keep the United States within the bounds prescribed by Washington and Adams and

This error is so palpable and has been t might well certainly so far as this country is concerned, be passed by in wearied lence. But for the sake of our friends beyond the ocean who have been misled by marplots here, it may once more be ex plained that annexation is not in the least ncompatible with the Monroe doctrine that Washington Adams and Monroe never prescribed any bounds for this republic that, on the contrary, Washington himself clearly foresaw the vast extension of

territory and interests; that Adams, who jointly with Canning conceived the Mon roe doctrine, was an ardent and outspoke advocate of "planting the stars and stripe oversea;" that Monroe, who promulgated and gave his name to that doctrine, was inequivocally committed to the same policy, and that, in brief, the present advo cates of territorial extension are loyally striving to fulfill the principles and policy of Washington, Adams and Monroe, while the "Little Americans" are striving to repudiate them and to lead the nation off into untried and dubious ways.

Those are the simple facts in the case. of which the Outlook can readily assure itself by reference to the record.

Live on a High Level. George H. Hepworth, in New York Herald.

Now are we some of Ged.-I. John iii:2. I think we should be better fitted to master the difficult problems of life if we had a higher estimate of our ability to do

Mere self-conceit is an abomination, but self-appreciation is one of the prime conditions of success.

The conceited man is under the impression that the assistance of the Lord is not necessary, for he is quite sufficient unto himself. Conceit is sometimes an eccentricity, at other times a species of mild insanity, and always an hallucination There is no weaker man on the planet than he who is boastful of his own strength

Self-appreciation is a very different matter. When a man reverently recognizes the fact that the breath of God is in his soul, that he came forth from omnipotence. wisdom and love, and that it was the intention of the Creator that he should reflect these attributes so far as mortality permits, he thereby becomes at once ex alted and humble. He is exalted by the onsciousness of noble descent, and he is humbled by the knowledge that he must work with and for God or absolutely nothing can be accomplished. With his own arm he may make a brave fight and wir grand victory, but the arm must wield the sword of the Spirit. It is the Holy Ghost in a man which makes him great

to achieve. We have inherited certain demoralizing influences from the theological dogma of total depravity, and they still cling to us. We are weakened by them. They discourage us and drive us to the verge of spiritual despair. There is nothing in them that is buoyant or elevating or inspiring. If a man is told that he is a vile sort of creature he becomes depressed in roportion to the strength of his belief, and depression and weakness are very nearly the same thing. It seems unfair to tell a man that he can do nothing and then demand that he shall do a great deal

or be punished. We have a better interpretation of the Gospel in these latter days, and it almost seems as though the Gospel itself were new. There is neither depression nor disrevealed mighty possibilities for us all, He prayed that we might become with Him, even as He was one with the Father. At that moment He performed s stupendous miracle, for He touched our eyes, our blind eyes, and we saw the great white throne and knew that when our destiny was fulfilled we should rest under its protecting shadow. Christ was the most hope giving preacher that ever whispered words of comfort. His philosophy of life is like that mysterious something which lifts the lily bud to the surface of the water and impels it to develop into a flower which fills the air with fragrance.

You are to be of good cheer. That should be your normal condition. You are like a finely constructed organ which has somehow got out of tune. You can play on it, but there are some keys which will not respond to the touch. You need not destroy the organ and build another, for God made it, and God's work is always good. It is not totally out of repair, for and you will have an instrument with which you can fitly praise the Lord for His goodness and mercy.

My kind of religion teaches that God Himself laid the cornerstones of our character, then gave us a plan of the building, saying that invisible agencies would assist us in our daily task. He is with us always, and they are always with us.

Why should we not recognize these facts and shape our lives in accordance with them? Why not strive with cheerful hearts believing that there is never a moment when despair need invade the soul? We are too dull too heavy, too discouraged, The Lord is not in the tomb where Lazarus laid His body. He is risen, is within reach of your voice, and is ready always to render assistance. Your difficulty, and it is mine also, is that our faith and our doubt are yoked together. We half be lieve and half deny. So life fritters itself

away and nothing is done. How should we fare if we were to do business after this manner? The man who makes a fortune has certain convictions and acts on them. He does not hesitate about an investment until an opportunity slips by. He does not begin by persuading himself that he is not equal to his task, he is not dull, nor sullen, nor doubtful, nor despairing. Under such conditions he would face bankruptcy every day, and the time would come when everything would be swept away. On the contrary, he wres tles with the imposible and overcomes it, he has a perefet faith in his ultimate sucess, and no obstacles bring dismay-they

only nerve him to greater effort. How can we do well in religion if we act on principles which would be sure to bring lisaster in business? I am sure that what you most need is a deeper confidence in yourself, based on a larger confidence God. You cannot fail, you will not fail, for heaven itself is interested in your welfare. Your soul is a part of God, and He will not desert or neglect you. You can do your vork, and you can do it bravely, even though it involve a great deal of suffering. Never give up hope, always be of good cheer, be patient, be faithful, without complaint. Kill your doubts and give new igor to your faith. This is the only way in which you can live well. If there were no Father in heaven all would be different. But you have a Father and He is

To John G. Whittier.

(In memory of a visit to the poet by two friends, ne from South Carolina, the other from Kansan) isenigaant spirit, to thy hallowed seat.

Led by the homage due to seer and sage.

Came late two children of the newer age to sit a deathless hour at thy feet, one from the freshened arder and generous heat Of the Palmetto's twice-bought heritage. And one made from the plains his pilgrimage Where bleeting Kansas' wounds are healed

wheat.

When the new country, proud and fair,
When the New North, rehorn in the Wide West,
And the New South, in such serener air,
Shall the New Union in one fane invest
Of sweet good will—and wee to those who tear
Like vampires the old wounds upon thy breast!

William Herbert Carruth, in the New England
Marazine

Slang of the Bike Cranks. rom the London Globe.

A man who boasts is now said to "ride with a very high gear." One who is un-duly haughty has "sand in his bearings." But the newest is the description of a slow and dull person as a "regulator"-after an maginary class of cycle so-called as being so slow that all other machines "go by it. And it is not polite for one cyclist to call another a liar. If he calls him a cyclometer the same end is more elegantly

An Event of Moment. rom the Chicago Record.

"What is that dreadful crowd?" "I don't know. Either Hobson is own, or shirt waists are marked down to 19 cents."

Possibilities in Sight

"If Cuba gets an independence day will

A SONG OF THE SEA.

As if the morning stars that sing Unto their pearly queen of night, Had set the East to whispering

The troubled sea, like one whose sleeps A haunting moon had overrun,

Where nestled she against the sun And that the forest might rejoice To learn her magic as it grows, She lights the brocklet to a voice

That wakes the wonder of the road Of joy, while in the morning breeze

Croons as the Dawn from bright arms leaps,

Sleep's golden doors begin to stir, Once more, and dreamily, the trees List as the wild seas chant to be WILLIAM GRIFFITH

THE PALMER.

"Open the door, some pity to show! Keen blows the northern wind! The glen is white with the drifted snow And the path is hard to find

From chasing the king's deer Though even an outlaw's wretched state Might claim compassion here.

'No outlaw seeks your castle gate,

"A weary Palmer, wurn and weak,

O, open, for Our Lady's rake, A pilgrim's blessing win "The hare is crouching in her form,

The hart beside the hind An aged man, amid the storn No shelter can I find. You hear the Ettrick's sullen roar,

Dark, deep and strong is he: And I must ford the Ettrick o'er, Unless you pity me "The iron gate is bolted hard.

At which I knock in vain; The owner's heart is closer barr'd, Who hears me thus complain "Farewell, farewell! and heaven grant,

You never may the shelter want That's now denied to me." The Ranger on his couch lay warm, And heard him plead in vain

When old and frail you be.

But oft, amid December's storm He'll hear that voice again; For lo, when through the vapours dank Mora shone on Ettrick fair

The Palmer welter'd there -Sir Walter Scott

I watched a leaf upon the tide, "No more can I resist," I cried, "Life's stream, which endeth at the grave!" ETTA MAY BRUCKHART.

LIFE'S STREAM.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

To his old friends James Albert Gary, of Baltimore, ex-postmaster general, is known The small town of Alberton, where the Gary cotton mills are situated. was named for him. It is said that his reason for resigning from the cabinet was that he wanted to enter into certain profitable contracts from which he was so long as he remained a member of President McKinley's official family. This is to his credit, and it may be regarded as an indorsement of his long and honorable business career. His father, relates "Tip," in the New York Press, removed to Baltimore, unable to write his own name, and made a million in cotton. Al has increased that to several millions. If any man hated a rebel is was Al Gary. Once upon a time he lost a bet on the price of cotton, the wager being a first class dinner for such gentlemen of the trade as happened to be witnesses of the transaction. Their number was a dozen, and when the list was Guggenheimer one of 'em is a rebel; I won't dine alone with such a gang as that. demand the privilege of friend." "But Al we ain't goin' to have a political meetin'. Your life will be safe,' said the winner. But Gary insisted, and had his way, his guest being

after his own heart. A Washington paper notes the fact that on July 20 a Virginia postoffice was named "Hobson," which indicated a proper regard for heroism. Pope county, Ark., on July 22 secured a new postoffice, which it called "Sigsbee," showing that it renembered the Maine and her commander. North Carolina came along on July 23 with a postoffice in Randolpa county, which it called "Dewey," and on July 26 with a "Sampson" postoffice, and on the 28th Florida named a postoffice for Dewey and Kentucky secured one named "Manila." Just what idea controlled the people of Woodruff, Ark., in asking to have a postoffice named "Fakes" does not appear. The favored name since the victory of May 1 in Manila harbor has been 'Dewey." and it is expected at the postoffice department that the popularity of the admiral of the Arctic station will not be exhaused until something like ten "Dewey" postoffices are named. When that number has been reached it will be up to the average. Very few public men have

A delegate from the far West to the recent educational convention told an incident that happened to him some years ago, when he was making a trip on a ploneer stage. All one-half the first day he sat beside the driver and endeavored to engage him in conversation. The driver was not to be engaged. He was not exactly surly, but he was cold. He was distant; he wouldn't talk, and he evidently didn't care to be talked to. The stage stopped for dinner at a little eating house, and when it rolled away again the driver seemed like another man. He talked he told stories, he was the soul of affability, Later he explained the matter to the teach-"I didn't take a shine to you nohow this morning," he said. "I thought you was one of these here psalm-singing gospel fellows, and I ain't got no use for that kind. But when I seen you setting there and a-eating pie with a fork I changed my mind. I knowed right away you was a gambler.

named more than ten postoffices.

General Chaffee, whose brigade did such brilliant work in the fight at El Caney, is a rather undersized man. In the thick of the battle General Chaffee was on the firing line encouraging his men, and issuing what orders were necessary. General Chaffee's uniform did not show his rank and doubtless to some of the green troops he appeared to be making himself "fresh." During a lull when the Spanish fire had been momentarily silenced and the companies were waiting the orders to take a over six feet tall, roared out; "Who in just as soon as this thing's over. I won't stand it to be bossed around by a little cuss like that, nohow." However, the recruit changed his mind or learned the eral's rank, for no one sought to do him violence after the fight.

In New York, not including Brooklyn, there are, of all denominations, churches. Of these all, except 44, are in debt, owing anywhere from \$500 to \$50,000. The total church debt in this city is about \$8,000,000. The value of church property is in round numbers, \$55,000,000. Dr. John the list. Once upon a time he admitted that his pay is "considerably less than \$20,000." It is probably \$5,000 less,

The latest recruit to the many articles of feminine apparel named or re-name after our military heroes is a species of headgear called the "Rough Riders" hat. Virtually, the hat is the same as that which in ante-bellum days was known as a "golf hat." The newer appellation, howver, is more taking, and of the Rough Riders' hat the dealers report unprecedent